

The Crittenden Press

ISSUED WEEKLY.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

Congress will endeavor to adjourn Oct. 1.

The population of Cincinnati is 296,909, an increase of 41,170 in ten years.

Eighty-five pensions bills in fifty minutes was the record of the Senate Saturday.

Miller, the Prohibition candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, withdraws from the canvass.

There are a few record makers in the Constitutional Convention—men who had rather be President than right.

The anti-lottery bill has been signed by the President. It is now a violation of law to mail letters to lottery companies.

The Senate has passed a pension bill allowing women who served six months as army nurses and who are unable to support themselves, \$12 per month.

The generous general pension laws are not satisfying the demand at its evening session Friday the House passed 72 private pension bills.

The United States grand jury at Minneapolis has indicted thirteen men, accused of logging taxes on the census returns of that city and St. Paul.

Hon. James A. McKim has been appointed chairman of the Executive Committee at the World's Fair. He gets a salary of \$8,000 a year. This is better than running for Congress.

Last week private detectives supposed they had Dick Tate, Kentucky's defaulting Treasurer, in Dallas county, Mo. The man arrested turned out to be Columbus Tate, and he will prosecute the detectives.

Mr. Voorhees introduced a joint resolution in the Senate for the immediate increase of silver money by the purchase and coinage of 10,000 ounces of silver, at a price below \$1.2920, within the next 30 days.

The Christian county grand jury has indicted Sheriff C. M. Brown, two deputies and O. S. Brown, another deputy, for obtaining money under false pretenses, embezzlement and defalcation. The amount involved is \$15,000.

Wm. O'Brien and John Dillon, leaders of the Land League, have been placed under arrest in Ireland by the British authorities. They are charged with conspiracy, which is regarded as a pretext to prevent their proposed visit to the United States in the interest of the Irish cause.

There is a deadlock in the Lower House of Congress. The Republicans want to unseat Venable, a Democratic Congressman from Virginia and put Langston, a Republican, in his place. Wherever the matter is called up the Democrats leave the House, breaking a quorum, and thus the case has been pending for several days and will continue until the Republicans get a quorum of their own members.

The committee has finished investigating Pension Commissioner Rumm. He will be whitewashed. The New York Tribune charges that Pension Agent Leman, who loaned Rumm money, has been running the Pension Office for twenty years. Leman has grown immensely rich from his business as pension agent.

The Hopkinsville Kentuckian claims that President Clay "snubbed" Dr. Clark in the make up of his committees. The doctor's friends claim that he was entitled to a chairmanship, but Clay gave him second place on the committees. The inference to be drawn is that Clay is a prospective candidate for Governor, and he is not anxious to give Clark the prominence of a chairmanship, as he too has some aspirations in the direction of the Executive chair. If these things be true, we learn early in the contest that human nature is about the same in farmer candidates as in lawyer candidates.

A number of Prohibitionists of this Congressional district met in Paducah Saturday, and adopted a platform of principles and turned the matter of nominating a candidate for Congress over to the District Committee. The committee, it is said, favors Dr. Don Sengletary, of Hickman county. Only four counties were represented in Saturday's convention. The committee ought to understand from previous elections in the State that the great majority of those who believe in prohibition will not vote for a prohibition candidate for public office, and the continual wishing forward of candidates subjects the cause to division. This will prove true in a race against a better, Christian gentleman as

The Tobacco Warehouse Combination.

[Farmers Home Journal.]

The opinion seems to prevail among those supposed to know, that the proposed combination of all the tobacco warehouses of Cincinnati and Louisville is about ready to be consummated. It is with profound regret that the Farmers Home Journal has watched the negotiation and development of this deal. When the matter was first rumored, some months ago, we did not believe the Louisville warehousemen would go into it, and to stated. Some of the warehousemen, when questioned by us on the subject, disclaimed any knowledge of any such deal. We have regarded the Louisville warehousemen as the farmers' friends. Their position, as the farmers' commission merchants, naturally made them so. To then the farmers entrust their shipments, often with full authority to sell or hold as they might think best. To them they look for protection against combinations and encroachments of manufacturers and buyers. It might be said that the Farmers Home Journal has fought side by side with the warehousemen trying to build up the Louisville market. We have done this sometimes at the expense of severe criticism from some of our readers. We thought they were right, and that their measures would result in benefiting farmers, and a quickly said so. But now, when they propose to unite with eastern money kings in a gigantic trust company, by which all commission both in buying and selling tobacco are to be practically abolished, and depriving themselves of the opportunity or ability to represent the farmer, it seems to us, much as we may regret it, that our paths must separate.

Until now we have said very little on the subject, hoping that something would happen to prevent the consummation of the deal, but as it is publicly announced that it is practically closed we cannot afford to remain longer silent. In our judgment it is a combination fraught with the utmost danger to the grower and shipper of tobacco. The plan as heretofore stated, is simply this: All the warehousemen of Louisville and Cincinnati have formed a joint stock company, trust or pool—it matters little by what name it is called. The capital is to be five million dollars. About one-third of this stock is to be taken by the several warehousemen of the two cities, the remainder is to be sold on the market. The whole management of the sale of leaf tobacco in the two cities is to be controlled by one board of directors to be elected by the stockholders. Among these stockholders will be manufacturers and buyers. Who knows but that this class will own most of the stock and elect the managers? Then who will they represent, the poor farmer struggling under a burden already too heavy, or the millionaire manufacturer or foreign syndicate buyer? Some of this stock, they say, will be offered to farmers. Yes, but are farmers now in position to buy it? We see nothing in this movement but oppression for the grower of tobacco. No matter what bait may be thrown out at first, he will suffer in the end. The trust, for such it is, is simply to make more money out of the business. There is but one class out of which it can be made. Whoever has a share of the trust or combine that will not squeeze those in its power? They profess that, under the new management, lower fees may be charged. When the buyers, through this trust, can practically destroy competition, what do they care about fees? They may own the stock in the trust, but they get their tobacco at their own prices the fees become merely secondary. They may abolish all fees to seller and make millions where they make thousands now.

This movement will give the Wheeler a chance now to assert themselves. There is work for the organized farmers, such as they have never had before. They have thousands of friends in the business world and it they determine to fight, this monopoly capital can be had also. A state meeting should be called to consider what may be done.

M. C. Givens, circuit judge in the 3d judicial district, suggests the following change in the jury system, which would annually save the State thousands of dollars. He says: "With this reduction the State would save annually over \$125,000 in jury fees alone. The character of the juries would be raised from the necessity of the case. It is easier to procure a panel of six good men than to procure a panel of twelve. The probability of getting inferior men upon the juries would be diminished; a court can empanel a jury of six quicker than a jury of twelve. Six men can try a case in less time than twelve. The probability of a hung jury would be just one half as great with six as with twelve jurors. In a given time, say a month, a court with a unit system and six jurors will do as much completed business as the same court could do in the same time under the majority system with twelve jurors.

The large Wheeler florist mill has closed down for lack of funds and grain necessary to run it longer. The mill is already in debt to the amount of \$20,000. The stockholders will meet Saturday to decide on what they will do, and there is a probability that the mill will be sold. We hope it will not be sold, as it is one of the finest mills in Western Kentucky or West Tennessee.

Owensboro, Ky., Sept. 15.—The T. J. Monarch distillery at Grason's Landing, belonging to the estate was sold this afternoon at the court house door. Quite a large number of interested parties were present. The sale was started with a bid of \$25,000, and ran up to \$5,000 a bid until \$60,000 was reached, when the bidders began to raise \$1,000 a time until it got to \$100,000, when one or two \$500 raises were made. Then the house stretch was run by a few rapid raises of \$1,000 a time until \$110,000 was bid by T. J. Monarch when the other bidders threw up. Messrs M. V. Monarch and John Thixton were the other competitors in the bidding.

A whole community is in mourning. We have witnessed death as we never saw it before. For a week or so a protracted meeting had been in progress at Good Hope. Rev. Wm. Vinyard arose before a large audience Sunday at 11 a. m. and his morning lesson; then bowing in prayer he offered a feeling petition the God he so loved to worship. An appropriate hymn was sung, and the dear old brother took a text from Roman 8: verses 15, 16 and 17. He was feeling unusually well as he began his interesting sermon. All eyes were riveted upon him and all ears were catching his words. Suddenly he was seen to waver—his voice hushed and he staggered to one side, and would have fallen to the floor had not strong arms caught him and eased him down. He uttered a word and was all over, and the sermon began on earth was ended on Heaven.—Elizabethtown (Ill) Independent.

The Sand Lick Oil and Gas Company that was organized about a year ago and which is now developing the lands in Christian county, is likely to make a good thing of the investments made. Oil of a fine quality has been found at a depth of 400 feet, and there seems to be a very good amount of it. Pump, are being used and the flow will be increased. The proposition is to go down to the depth of 800 or 1,000 feet, when, the stockholders believe that plenty of oil will be found. About \$12,000 has been spent in developing the well, and it is thought that as much more invested will make a good find. The stockholders are enthusiastic in regard to the matter. Everything indicates that there is plenty of oil in that region. They have leases on about ten thousand acres of land. Already the stock has advanced and those holding are not willing to sell except at a large advance.—Hustler.

Agnes Rankin, lately paroled by the governor on mor's clothes and mule stealing escapade, seems scarcely to have snuck dirt on the farm on which her mother is a tenant until she has shingled her hair, donned boy's apparel again and is once more off for the wars. Unfortunately Agnes will in all probability not stay another mile after the other experi-

HERE AND THERE.

News from Our Neighboring Exchanges.

The Banner rejoices that Princeton is to have street lamps.

The public schools at Princeton has an attendance of 285.

"Jim Boyd," a mule 1 year old, died at his home at Edlyville last week. The old hand marks of that town are passing away.

A G. A. R. post has been organized at Kuttawa.

A stock company has been organized to build a large grain mill at Edlyville.

The Cadiz Telephone is satisfied that there is such a thing as a "Hoop-Snake." One was recently killed near that place.

A Logan county farmer sued a neighbor for \$100 damages for killing a dog. The jury found for the defendant.

The second meeting of the Paducah Jockey Club and Fair Association will be held Oct. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Hopkinsville wants another railroad, and has been pinning her faith on extension of the O. V. Last week the Kentuckian said:

Now I was to cease to feel with the O. V. any longer, but all paid for the new project. Will the directors of the local company prove or not?

The Wheelers of Webster county held a secret meeting last Saturday at 11 a. m. to take action in regard to sending delegates to the convention to be held at Slaughter'sville some time prior to the Henderson convention. The Wheelers in Webster are afraid the convention at Henderson will nominate Ellis, so they want to put out a man before that time.—Morganfield Enquirer.

The large Wheeler florist mill has closed down for lack of funds and grain necessary to run it longer. The mill is already in debt to the amount of \$20,000. The stockholders will meet Saturday to decide on what they will do, and there is a probability that the mill will be sold. We hope it will not be sold, as it is one of the finest mills in Western Kentucky or West Tennessee.

Owensboro, Ky., Sept. 15.—The T. J. Monarch distillery at Grason's Landing, belonging to the estate was sold this afternoon at the court house door. Quite a large number of interested parties were present. The sale was started with a bid of \$25,000, and ran up to \$5,000 a bid until \$60,000 was reached, when the bidders began to raise \$1,000 a time until it got to \$100,000, when one or two \$500 raises were made. Then the house stretch was run by a few rapid raises of \$1,000 a time until \$110,000 was bid by T. J. Monarch when the other bidders threw up. Messrs M. V. Monarch and John Thixton were the other competitors in the bidding.

A whole community is in mourning. We have witnessed death as we never saw it before. For a week or so a protracted meeting had been in progress at Good Hope. Rev. Wm. Vinyard arose before a large audience Sunday at 11 a. m. and his morning lesson; then bowing in prayer he offered a feeling petition the God he so loved to worship. An appropriate hymn was sung, and the dear old brother took a text from Roman 8: verses 15, 16 and 17. He was feeling unusually well as he began his interesting sermon. All eyes were riveted upon him and all ears were catching his words. Suddenly he was seen to waver—his voice hushed and he staggered to one side, and would have fallen to the floor had not strong arms caught him and eased him down. He uttered a word and was all over, and the sermon began on earth was ended on Heaven.—Elizabethtown (Ill) Independent.

The Sand Lick Oil and Gas Company that was organized about a year ago and which is now developing the lands in Christian county, is likely to make a good thing of the investments made. Oil of a fine quality has been found at a depth of 400 feet, and there seems to be a very good amount of it. Pump, are being used and the flow will be increased. The proposition is to go down to the depth of 800 or 1,000 feet, when, the stockholders believe that plenty of oil will be found. About \$12,000 has been spent in developing the well, and it is thought that as much more invested will make a good find. The stockholders are enthusiastic in regard to the matter. Everything indicates that there is plenty of oil in that region. They have leases on about ten thousand acres of land. Already the stock has advanced and those holding are not willing to sell except at a large advance.—Hustler.

Agnes Rankin, lately paroled by the governor on mor's clothes and mule stealing escapade, seems scarcely to have snuck dirt on the farm on which her mother is a tenant until she has shingled her hair, donned boy's apparel again and is once more off for the wars. Unfortunately Agnes will in all probability not stay another mile after the other experi-

ence, but she is very much bent to do something bad. But she was at least honest with her mother in one respect. She decided out her own \$1.75 from her mother's \$1.50, all that both of them had, and left the latter in a tin bucket where the mother could find it. It would no doubt have been better if Agnes had put herself in the tin bucket too, but her wild oats are not all in yet and she is gone out to finish the sowing.

It will be but little while until this Tom-boy girl is head tron, and when it comes it will be more trouble. But when they take a notion you can't do anything with them.—Paducah Standard.

FORTY KILLED.

A Passenger Train Goes Over an Embankment.

Reading, Pa. Sept. 19.—A wreck occurred on the Reading road, seven miles above this place about 6.45 tonight. If everything is being out by subsequent developments, it is the worst wreck that has ever occurred in this section in the history of the Reading railroad company. The train which met with the disaster left this city at 6:05 o'clock, ten minutes late. It is known as the Pottsville express, and was running at the rate of at least 37 to 40 miles an hour. It had on board a fully equipped engine, tender, mail and express cars, and three passenger cars; above Pottsville, this country, about fifteen miles above this city, there is a curve where the railroad is about eighteen to twenty feet above the Skykill river. Here, shortly before 6 o'clock, a freight train ran into a special train, throwing several cars of the latter on the opposite track, and before the train hands had time to warn any approaching train of the danger, the Pottsville express came around the curve and ran into the wrecked cars on its track. The engine went down the embankment, followed by the entire train with its human freight.

The scene was one of great horror. The cries of the imprisoned passengers were heartrending; it was truly a scene never to be forgotten by those who participated and survived. Some of the passengers managed to crawl out of their prison and are in the neighborhood. Word was telegraphed to this city and help summoned. But all information was refused at this point by the railroad officials. Physicians and surgeons and a force of three hundred work hands were taken to the spot by the company, and with the aid of a traveling electric light plant the work of clearing away the wreck was at once proceeded with. Work was slow, and the dead and dying were taken out with great difficulty.

The wrecked train is still lying at the bottom of the river tonight; the exact number on the passenger list is not known, and a reporter who is still on the ground telephones the Associated Press Agent that conservative estimates place the number of killed at 40 to 50.

Two neighboring farmers in Clark county, Ky., owned each a flock of sheep, one Cotswold and the other Southdown—each flock pure of its kind. Each farmer claimed that his sheep were the most profitable. The owner of the Southdowns, admitting that the Cotswolds had more weight, but claimed to more than make the difference in price when shipped to market. The owner of the Southdowns began to feed his yearling weathers on oats and corn the 15th of Aug. and fed them until the 15th of December following, and then sold them to the owner of the Cotswolds at 44, averaging 141 lbs. The Cotswold man fed his yearling weathers no grain, and at the same time they averaged 181 pounds—all shipped to New York in one car for the Christmas market. [The Southdown sold at \$7.50 and the Cotswolds at \$7 per hundred. The spring they were yearlings the Southdowns clipped 54 pounds of wool and the Cotswolds 131 pounds; the former sold at 25 and the latter at 22 cents per pound.—Jesseman Journal.

Owensboro, Ky., Sept. 15.—The T. J. Monarch distillery at Grason's Landing, belonging to the estate was sold this afternoon at the court house door. Quite a large number of interested parties were present. The sale was started with a bid of \$25,000, and ran up to \$5,000 a bid until \$60,000 was reached, when the bidders began to raise \$1,000 a time until it got to \$100,000, when one or two \$500 raises were made. Then the house stretch was run by a few rapid raises of \$1,000 a time until \$110,000 was bid by T. J. Monarch when the other bidders threw up. Messrs M. V. Monarch and John Thixton were the other competitors in the bidding.

A whole community is in mourning. We have witnessed death as we never saw it before. For a week or so a protracted meeting had been in progress at Good Hope. Rev. Wm. Vinyard arose before a large audience Sunday at 11 a. m. and his morning lesson; then bowing in prayer he offered a feeling petition the God he so loved to worship. An appropriate hymn was sung, and the dear old brother took a text from Roman 8: verses 15, 16 and 17. He was feeling unusually well as he began his interesting sermon. All eyes were riveted upon him and all ears were catching his words. Suddenly he was seen to waver—his voice hushed and he staggered to one side, and would have fallen to the floor had not strong arms caught him and eased him down. He uttered a word and was all over, and the sermon began on earth was ended on Heaven.—Elizabethtown (Ill) Independent.

The Sand Lick Oil and Gas Company that was organized about a year ago and which is now developing the lands in Christian county, is likely to make a good thing of the investments made. Oil of a fine quality has been found at a depth of 400 feet, and there seems to be a very good amount of it. Pump, are being used and the flow will be increased. The proposition is to go down to the depth of 800 or 1,000 feet, when, the stockholders believe that plenty of oil will be found. About \$12,000 has been spent in developing the well, and it is thought that as much more invested will make a good find. The stockholders are enthusiastic in regard to the matter. Everything indicates that there is plenty of oil in that region. They have leases on about ten thousand acres of land. Already the stock has advanced and those holding are not willing to sell except at a large advance.—Hustler.

Agnes Rankin, lately paroled by the governor on mor's clothes and mule stealing escapade, seems scarcely to have snuck dirt on the farm on which her mother is a tenant until she has shingled her hair, donned boy's apparel again and is once more off for the wars. Unfortunately Agnes will in all probability not stay another mile after the other experi-

ence, but she is very much bent to do something bad. But she was at least honest with her mother in one respect. She decided out her own \$1.75 from her mother's \$1.50, all that both of them had, and left the latter in a tin bucket where the mother could find it. It would no doubt have been better if Agnes had put herself in the tin bucket too, but her wild oats are not all in yet and she is gone out to finish the sowing.

It will be but little while until this Tom-boy girl is head tron, and when it comes it will be more trouble. But when they take a notion you can't do anything with them.—Paducah Standard.

Hughes' Tonic.—The old time, reliable remedy for Fever and Ague. Reputation earned by thirty years' success. You can depend on it. Try it. DRUGGIST.

The First Symptoms of Death. Tired feeling, dull headache, pains in various parts of the body, sinking at the pit of the stomach, loss of appetite, feverishness, pinches or sores, are all positive evidence of poisoned blood. No matter how it became poisoned it must be purified or avoid death. Dr. Acker's English Blood Purifier has never failed to remove scurvy, or syphilitic poisons. Sold under a positive guarantee. H. Hillyard.

Are you sick? If so you can be restored to perfect health if you use Radman's Microbe Killer. It purifies the blood thoroughly, and when that is done you are a well man. The success of the medicine is simply wonderful. For sale by Hillyard & Woods.

Malaria fever is caused by Microbes. The germs are in the air you breathe. Take Radman's Microbe Killer and that will kill the germ and you can not have an ache or pain. For sale by Hillyard & Woods.

Worth Knowing.

Hughes' Tonic.—The old time, reliable remedy for Fever and Ague. Reputation earned by thirty years' success. You can depend on it. Try it. DRUGGIST.

The First Symptoms of Death. Tired feeling, dull headache, pains in various parts of the body, sinking at the pit of the stomach, loss of appetite, feverishness, pinches or sores, are all positive evidence of poisoned blood. No matter how it became poisoned it must be purified or avoid death. Dr. Acker's English Blood Purifier has never failed to remove scurvy, or syphilitic poisons. Sold under a positive guarantee. H. Hillyard.

For the next 60 days I will make full sets of teeth on best rubber plates for \$15, or either upper or lower sets for \$8. I warrant a perfect fit and finest finished work. Will go to the country or surrounding town for work at same prices. If you want new teeth let me know. T. H. Cassatt, Dentist.

To Rent.

On October 15 I will rent to the highest bidder the Ohio river landing at Hurricane, Ky; warehouse, exclusive shipping privileges. Will rent for three or five years, payable annually. Bond with approved security required.

R. W. Foster.

If "C. C. C. Certain Cough Cure" is not the best remedy you have ever used for coughs and colds your money will be refunded. Sold by Hillyard & Woods.

Robertson & Jones, Jonesboro, Ark., write: "C. C. C. Certain Cough Cure" gives universal satisfaction. Pleasant to take. No cure, no pay. Sold by Hillyard & Woods.

Go Hillyard & Woods for "C. C. C. Certain Cough Cure," it cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung diseases. "C. C. C. Certain Cough Cure," it cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung diseases. "C. C. C. Certain Cough Cure," it cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung diseases. Sold by Hillyard & Woods.

our Very Best People. Confirm our statement when we say that Dr. Acker's English Blood Purifier is in every way superior to any, and all other preparations for the throat and lungs. In Whooping Cough and Croup, it is magical and relieves at once. We offer you a sample bottle free. Remember this remedy is sold on a positive guarantee. J. H. Hillyard.

COAL! COAL!

Brawner will handle both Commercial Point and DeKoven coal this season. Save your contracts until you try the Commercial Point and be convinced that it is as good as the best.

A BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.

CLOSING OUT SALE. I have a stock of groceries at (Glen Dale, 2 miles west of Crider Springs, on Hurricane road; a good location, which I will sell at a bargain and take a good horse as part pay. Until I sell as a whole I will close out at a low price. A. L. MILLICAN, Crittenden Springs, Ky.

New Tinner THEO. VOSIER, MARION, KY.

Has opened a tin shop and is prepared to do all kinds of work in this line. Gutting and roofing a specialty. Galvanized and sheet iron work done, work warranted, prices reasonable. Shop near Cardin's steamery. Call.

For Sale.

I have for sale a good 24 horse power engine and boiler that \$25 worth of repairs will make it as good as new, and good saw mill and corn mill in good running order, and tin shop and belts, snut machine, bolt reel and good wood mill; will sell all this machinery alone for \$1400 or will sell the machinery and house and saw shed for \$1550. The house and shed cost \$250, and any man that will run it right can make the price with the mill in 12 months. Come and look for yourself, or apply to Leffle & Co., Marion, Ky. E. H. PORTER.

FURNITURE

For The Rich, Middle and Poor Man.

We take this occasion to inform the people of this and surrounding counties that we have an immense stock of

Parlor and Bed-room Sets, and Wardrobes
Bureaus, Bedsteads, Lounges,
Tables, Chairs, Safes, Mattresses, Wall
Paper, Sewing-machines, Needles,
Oils Baby-buggies, Boys Express
Wagons, &c &c,
Coffins, and Caskets, Burial Robes and Slippers.

Remember that our Burial Robes, in point of neatness and beauty, excel everything else, and are much cheaper than the clothing ordinarily used. All goods sold at Bottom Figures. Your trade will be greatly appreciated. Be sure to call and see our stock.

WALKER & OLIVE, Marion, Ky.

J. Bell Kevil
Attorney-at-Law
and SURVEYOR.

Marion, Ky.
Office with J. G. Rochester.

All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. He is prepared to do any kind of land surveying on short notice.

JOHN D. BOAZ
PAINTER AND PAPER-HANGER.
Marion, Ky.

Having had several years experience, I feel safe in saying that I can do first-class work. Any kind of painting you may want from priming to graining. Will be glad to do any work you may need. Prices very reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOHN D. BOAZ.

Hampton Academy
HAMPTON, Livingston Co., Ky.

FACULTY.
Prof. J. N. Robinson, A. M., well known to you all as a successful educator, and Prof. F. A. Shaw, B. A., a recent graduate of the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio.

CALENDAR.
First Term, 18 weeks, Sept. 22—Jan. 22.
Second Term, 20 " Feb. 2—June 22.
COURSE OF STUDY.
The course of study includes the National and State Science, Latin, Greek, Mathematics. Special attention will be given to Eloquence, Public Speaking and preparation for teaching.

RATES OF TUITION.
Primary Department, \$1.50 per mo.
Intermediate Department, \$2.00 " "
Academic Department, \$2.50 " "
(Good board from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per week. The best Normal instruction will be followed in all departments. For further information address the faculty at Hampton, Ky.)

A BOON TO FARMERS.

Georgia Hay Press,
—MANUFACTURED BY—
THE—
GEORGIA HAY PRESS
COMPANY,
Dalton, - Ga.
WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT:
Capacity, 1 to 6 tons a day.
Only 3 men and 1 horse.
Required to run it.
Only weighs about 1200 pounds.
Workmanship fully guaranteed.
Costing less than one-half the
Price of any other press.
Made of same capacity.
Can make from 75 to 150 bales a day with three or four men, and only one horse required to pull it down. Bales 18, 22, 16, 20 and 16, 20 inches weighing 75 and 120 pounds and over. For information call on Pierce & Son, Marion, Ky., or address J. H. Dyer & Son, Shreve, Ky. Sole Agents for Union, Hilder, Crittenden, Davis and Henderson Counties.

Georgia Hay Press,
—MANUFACTURED BY—
THE—
GEORGIA HAY PRESS
COMPANY,
Dalton, - Ga.
WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT:
Capacity, 1 to 6 tons a day.
Only 3 men and 1 horse.
Required to run it.
Only weighs about 1200 pounds.
Workmanship fully guaranteed.
Costing less than one-half the
Price of any other press.
Made of same capacity.
Can make from 75 to 150 bales a day with three or four men, and only one horse required to pull it down. Bales 18, 22, 16, 20 and 16, 20 inches weighing 75 and 120 pounds and over. For information call on Pierce & Son, Marion, Ky., or address J. H. Dyer & Son, Shreve, Ky. Sole Agents for Union, Hilder, Crittenden, Davis and Henderson Counties.

Georgia Hay Press,
—MANUFACTURED BY—
THE—
GEORGIA HAY PRESS
COMPANY,
Dalton, - Ga.
WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT:
Capacity, 1 to 6 tons a day.
Only 3 men and 1 horse.
Required to run it.
Only weighs about 1200 pounds.
Workmanship fully guaranteed.
Costing less than one-half the
Price of any other press.
Made of same capacity.
Can make from 75 to 150 bales a day with three or four men, and only one horse required to pull it down. Bales 18, 22, 16, 20 and 16, 20 inches weighing 75 and 120 pounds and over. For information call on Pierce & Son, Marion, Ky., or address J. H. Dyer & Son, Shreve, Ky. Sole Agents for Union, Hilder, Crittenden, Davis and Henderson Counties.

Georgia Hay Press,
—MANUFACTURED BY—
THE—
GEORGIA HAY PRESS
COMPANY,
Dalton, - Ga.
WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT:
Capacity, 1 to 6 tons a day.
Only 3 men and 1 horse.
Required to run it.
Only weighs about 1200 pounds.
Workmanship fully guaranteed.
Costing less than one-half the
Price of any other press.
Made of same capacity.
Can make from 75 to 150 bales a day with three or four men, and only one horse required to pull it down. Bales 18, 22, 16, 20 and 16, 20 inches weighing 75 and 120 pounds and over. For information call on Pierce & Son, Marion, Ky., or address J. H. Dyer & Son, Shreve, Ky. Sole Agents for Union, Hilder, Crittenden, Davis and Henderson Counties.

Georgia Hay Press,
—MANUFACTURED BY—
THE—
GEORGIA HAY PRESS
COMPANY,
Dalton, - Ga.
WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT:
Capacity, 1 to 6 tons a day.
Only 3 men and 1 horse.
Required to run it.
Only weighs about 1200 pounds.
Workmanship fully guaranteed.
Costing less than one-half the
Price of any other press.
Made of same capacity.
Can make from 75 to 150 bales a day with three or four men, and only one horse required to pull it down. Bales 18, 22, 16, 20 and 16, 20 inches weighing 75 and 120 pounds and over. For information call on Pierce & Son, Marion, Ky., or address J. H. Dyer & Son, Shreve, Ky. Sole Agents for Union, Hilder, Crittenden, Davis and Henderson Counties.

For Rent or Sale.

The grist and saw mill at Tolu, Ky. all in good running order. Will rent reasonable or will sell low and on easy terms. Can give possession Oct. 8th 1890. For further information, call on or address. Henry Leffle & Co., Elizabethtown Ill.

L. S. LEFFLE & CO
MACHINISTS AND MANUFACTURERS AGENTS for the
Best Threshers and Engines on Earth, the RUSSEL

Now is the time for clubs to organize and lay their threshing rigs for this season. We will pay special attention to

CASH ORDERS.
Call when in town and get catalogues and other valuable information. In pumps we can suit you both style and price. Come with Child & Child.

MRS. F. W. LOVING,
Milliner and Dressmaker,
MARION, KY.
Has just received the largest, finest and complete stock of

Hats and Trimmings
OF ALL THE LATEST STYLES.
Plushes, Velvets, and Silks for dresses and hats. My business is to supply the wants of the ladies in this millinery line, and I have every article you need, and taste, quality of goods and prices were all considered in my purchases.

DRESS

FARMER AND PLANTER.

COTTON PICKING.

Work that requires Picking from Start to Finish.

The fall season has fully arrived, and with it its characteristic work. Ordinarily the cotton harvest will claim the larger share of attention as it is the gathering in of the results of the chief efforts of the Southern farmer. We have seen that once sought to impress upon farmers the importance of picking this work from the world go. While it is true that a failure to gather in the opening bolls does not interfere with or retard the further ripening and opening of the bolls, or the real yield of the crop, as does the neglect to properly cultivate, yet the loss of product by the opening of the bolls, but more than all, the rapid deterioration in value as the result of continued exposure of the opened cotton to wind, rain, trash and dews, is a most serious matter. Of the several causes of injury to open cotton, repeated wetting by rain, or dews, and soiling are more damaging than "heat," or in the old plantation vernacular, trash. Many places have been written urging upon farmers the importance of extreme care in the picking of cotton to reject the trash. Much of this advice is given by men who appreciate the value of a nice, creamy staple free from trash. The city cotton-buyer, anxious to secure a large lot of exceptionally fine samples, is free to offer his advice to "pick less trash," and to impress his ideas upon the cotton-planter in a most patronizing way. Not every observing, practical farmer knows that the less trash gathered, the less baskets will weigh, and the more cotton will be left exposed in the field to be damaged by the next storm of rain and wind.

Our advice has always been to push the picking of cotton to the utmost. Offer all reasonable inducements and encouragement to the hands to gather the largest possible amounts per day, and let nothing interfere with the work or impede it except the demands of other crops, or work that can not safely be postponed.

The thoughtful farmer will look ahead and consider the jobs that must be done without fail when the time comes, and press the cotton picking now and all the time, with all the force that can be induced to take the field. Cotton picking is a work for which women seem peculiarly fitted. Their shorter stature and more pliable fingers give them an advantage that can not be easily overcome. Let the otherwise idle negro women be encouraged to take the field.

THE COTTON PLANT.

The Phases and Progress of the Plant.

The average life of the cotton-plant is about seven months, with three distinct phases and purposes. During the first two and one-half months of the plant's life, its exclusive business seems to be the making and growing of bush or weed. At this time every possible effort should be made to prevent the loss of moisture either by evaporation or drainage (every practical planter knows that where there are moist spots the seed retains longer, grow it there, the surrounding elevations). Thus, our drains should be so constructed that no water should be allowed to escape during this period (unless it be not wet or sunny culture), and the surface of the field should be constantly stirred, whether grassy or not. In this way only can we keep the moisture. At or about the end of two months and a half the plant begins to form its fruit, then it is that the physical condition of the soil should undergo a complete change, and moisture reduced by drainage beneath, and a cessation of culture as quickly as practicable, in order to induce vegetation. This decreases the temperature of the soil, which is an essential condition and requirement at time of fruiting. The plant from this time on will continue to grow, and to do this, as the fruit requires a certain time to mature, and all bolls formed after the middle of September or there about are useless. This time must be another change in the soil's condition to check this disposition to fruit at this time, as a continuation to do so only absorbs from the plant that vitality which the fruit already formed requires for its perfection, and our drains should be stopped up to prevent the further loss of moisture, and the plant induced to retain the green and vital state of its woody fiber, as this condition gives it the power to store up power and incentive to ripen its fruit more perfectly and sooner. Thus we see that by so manipulating our drainage we can have a practical system of underground fertilization that will enable us to better control the phases of the plant, and assist its more perfect development and yield. This system is perfectly simple, and can be accomplished with either open ditches or tile drains. The period at which to open and close these drains must of course be regulated by existing conditions of each individual crop and the judgment of its owner or manipulator. —W. R. Holmes, in Dixie Farmer.

CARE OF MANURE.

A Prime Factor in Farming that Can Not Be Overestimated.

It has been said that manure was my politics. I am pleased to be so complimented, for political parties will follow it, but with no such disappointment and ruin. Not so with manure. The more we talk of it the more we value it, and the more we think of it the more interest we take in it and the more we will try to accumulate and save; and the more we have the better crops we raise, and the better crops we raise the easier, better the crops we have. Many farmers run with over politics and neglect their farms. The leading of this article over enters their minds; their farms are falling and almost yearly the judgment is passed upon their poor fields: "Import your manure!"

One of the main reasons why farming does not pay is the neglect of making, saving and applying manure. The first thing the farmer should do is to get the manure he is something to eat, and he would do better to eat the manure than to let it rot in the field without loss. Just so with your soil; it must be fed before it should be expected to perform its labor of supporting a nation. The farmer forces his land to grow crops year after year without food, and then complains that it does not produce enough to pay for the cultivation. The farmer must remember that for the most successful farming the manure crop is the most important that the farmer produces, and should have the most care and prompt attention. Instead, manure is so modestly neglected, and in fact, the greatest anxiety of farmers is not to get the manure pile as a crop. It is only the inferiority of product left from

the results of farm operations, and they are entitled to great credit if they make profitable use of it. But it is a crop susceptible of being worked and will grow both in bulk and quality, according to the degree of labor and care bestowed upon it.

In a general way farmers understand that a considerable part of the value of what they feed to stock goes to the manure heap, but neither the importance of judicious feeding or good bedding, nor their means are appreciated as they should be. It requires study to learn how to make valuable manure profitable. High feeding will not always do it, neither will keeping a large amount of stock to do it. In making manure profitable, keep in more stock on the farm than is needed to work it, and you will stock that will increase in value. These can be fed such food as will supply all their needs and return to the soil a manure richer in plant food than the crop just taken off.

Bedding of this stock is more essential in making rich manure, as well as in increasing the bulk, than many might suppose, for the liquid is the most valuable. Study it is it in the plant food but the plant food is more available for crops. But notwithstanding this very few provide any bedding at all while still favoring the best bedding. Study it is it in the plant food but the plant food is more available for crops. But notwithstanding this very few provide any bedding at all while still favoring the best bedding.

Not only do leaves make a better bedding but have a great manure value in themselves. Nearly every man has some woodshed situated, and in that woodshed usually goes to waste forest leaves that will and should be utilized as fertilizing matter and for bedding. The old days and part of days when there is not much else to do can be profitably employed in gathering up the leaves and hawking them to the barn where they can be used as bedding for the horses, cattle and pigs, as well as spread thickly in the largest fields. The liquid portion of the manure which would otherwise be wasted by evaporation and drainage. This bedding should be removed from good places and formed into a compost of all other fresh clean bedding put in its place. This should be done at least twice through the winter, when cattle are out on the yard. —The H. Farmer, in Southern Cultivator.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

An Industry Fast Becoming a Leading Feature of the South.

Strawberry culture is fast becoming a leading feature of fruit growing in the South, which, though strange as it may seem, is carried on almost exclusively by Southern men. The strawberry is the fruit of the South. The strawberry here is mostly cultivated in fields of from two acres to thirty acres, and are treated about the same as a crop of corn. They are usually planted from three to four feet apart, according to the slope of the ground.

A southeastern exposure is preferred, where the sun will be free to practice its alchemy on the berries most of the day. The strawberry is a cross feeder, as a good appetite and digestion, and must have good lively soil. The most favorable is a sandy loam verging to a clay. If not rich it must be liberally fertilized. Manure from the cow stable is preferred, but for horses stable will do. Next to fertilizing the soil should be deepened. Strawberry roots have been traced two feet below the surface. The chief advantage in deepening the soil is to insure the plants against drought, their worst enemy. I have often seen them early in the morning lying on the ground, the fruit hanging precariously into the air, more than a collection of weeds. Again, have noticed on shallow soil, but short crop. The first berries being far apart, but they soon dwindle till the last ones are but little larger than the first.

What would you think of going into a field when the berry season is about over and find the plants strong and vigorous, from six to twelve inches high, and the last berries brought their worst enemy. I have often seen them early in the morning lying on the ground, the fruit hanging precariously into the air, more than a collection of weeds. Again, have noticed on shallow soil, but short crop. The first berries being far apart, but they soon dwindle till the last ones are but little larger than the first.

At this time of the year it is just as well to give the lately-dropped calves hay, and then there will be no change from grass to hay while the calves are young.

—If you must cross a mountain, you will never do it while you sit at its foot and keep saying it is an awful job. Bill Clinton is like mountains.

—At this time of the year it is just as well to give the lately-dropped calves hay, and then there will be no change from grass to hay while the calves are young.

—If you must cross a mountain, you will never do it while you sit at its foot and keep saying it is an awful job. Bill Clinton is like mountains.

—At this time of the year it is just as well to give the lately-dropped calves hay, and then there will be no change from grass to hay while the calves are young.

—If you must cross a mountain, you will never do it while you sit at its foot and keep saying it is an awful job. Bill Clinton is like mountains.

—At this time of the year it is just as well to give the lately-dropped calves hay, and then there will be no change from grass to hay while the calves are young.

the results of farm operations, and they are entitled to great credit if they make profitable use of it. But it is a crop susceptible of being worked and will grow both in bulk and quality, according to the degree of labor and care bestowed upon it.

In a general way farmers understand that a considerable part of the value of what they feed to stock goes to the manure heap, but neither the importance of judicious feeding or good bedding, nor their means are appreciated as they should be. It requires study to learn how to make valuable manure profitable. High feeding will not always do it, neither will keeping a large amount of stock to do it. In making manure profitable, keep in more stock on the farm than is needed to work it, and you will stock that will increase in value. These can be fed such food as will supply all their needs and return to the soil a manure richer in plant food than the crop just taken off.

Bedding of this stock is more essential in making rich manure, as well as in increasing the bulk, than many might suppose, for the liquid is the most valuable. Study it is it in the plant food but the plant food is more available for crops. But notwithstanding this very few provide any bedding at all while still favoring the best bedding. Study it is it in the plant food but the plant food is more available for crops. But notwithstanding this very few provide any bedding at all while still favoring the best bedding.

Not only do leaves make a better bedding but have a great manure value in themselves. Nearly every man has some woodshed situated, and in that woodshed usually goes to waste forest leaves that will and should be utilized as fertilizing matter and for bedding. The old days and part of days when there is not much else to do can be profitably employed in gathering up the leaves and hawking them to the barn where they can be used as bedding for the horses, cattle and pigs, as well as spread thickly in the largest fields. The liquid portion of the manure which would otherwise be wasted by evaporation and drainage. This bedding should be removed from good places and formed into a compost of all other fresh clean bedding put in its place. This should be done at least twice through the winter, when cattle are out on the yard. —The H. Farmer, in Southern Cultivator.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

An Industry Fast Becoming a Leading Feature of the South.

Strawberry culture is fast becoming a leading feature of fruit growing in the South, which, though strange as it may seem, is carried on almost exclusively by Southern men. The strawberry is the fruit of the South. The strawberry here is mostly cultivated in fields of from two acres to thirty acres, and are treated about the same as a crop of corn. They are usually planted from three to four feet apart, according to the slope of the ground.

A southeastern exposure is preferred, where the sun will be free to practice its alchemy on the berries most of the day. The strawberry is a cross feeder, as a good appetite and digestion, and must have good lively soil. The most favorable is a sandy loam verging to a clay. If not rich it must be liberally fertilized. Manure from the cow stable is preferred, but for horses stable will do. Next to fertilizing the soil should be deepened. Strawberry roots have been traced two feet below the surface. The chief advantage in deepening the soil is to insure the plants against drought, their worst enemy. I have often seen them early in the morning lying on the ground, the fruit hanging precariously into the air, more than a collection of weeds. Again, have noticed on shallow soil, but short crop. The first berries being far apart, but they soon dwindle till the last ones are but little larger than the first.

What would you think of going into a field when the berry season is about over and find the plants strong and vigorous, from six to twelve inches high, and the last berries brought their worst enemy. I have often seen them early in the morning lying on the ground, the fruit hanging precariously into the air, more than a collection of weeds. Again, have noticed on shallow soil, but short crop. The first berries being far apart, but they soon dwindle till the last ones are but little larger than the first.

At this time of the year it is just as well to give the lately-dropped calves hay, and then there will be no change from grass to hay while the calves are young.

—If you must cross a mountain, you will never do it while you sit at its foot and keep saying it is an awful job. Bill Clinton is like mountains.

—At this time of the year it is just as well to give the lately-dropped calves hay, and then there will be no change from grass to hay while the calves are young.

—If you must cross a mountain, you will never do it while you sit at its foot and keep saying it is an awful job. Bill Clinton is like mountains.

—At this time of the year it is just as well to give the lately-dropped calves hay, and then there will be no change from grass to hay while the calves are young.

—If you must cross a mountain, you will never do it while you sit at its foot and keep saying it is an awful job. Bill Clinton is like mountains.

—At this time of the year it is just as well to give the lately-dropped calves hay, and then there will be no change from grass to hay while the calves are young.

the results of farm operations, and they are entitled to great credit if they make profitable use of it. But it is a crop susceptible of being worked and will grow both in bulk and quality, according to the degree of labor and care bestowed upon it.

In a general way farmers understand that a considerable part of the value of what they feed to stock goes to the manure heap, but neither the importance of judicious feeding or good bedding, nor their means are appreciated as they should be. It requires study to learn how to make valuable manure profitable. High feeding will not always do it, neither will keeping a large amount of stock to do it. In making manure profitable, keep in more stock on the farm than is needed to work it, and you will stock that will increase in value. These can be fed such food as will supply all their needs and return to the soil a manure richer in plant food than the crop just taken off.

Bedding of this stock is more essential in making rich manure, as well as in increasing the bulk, than many might suppose, for the liquid is the most valuable. Study it is it in the plant food but the plant food is more available for crops. But notwithstanding this very few provide any bedding at all while still favoring the best bedding. Study it is it in the plant food but the plant food is more available for crops. But notwithstanding this very few provide any bedding at all while still favoring the best bedding.

Not only do leaves make a better bedding but have a great manure value in themselves. Nearly every man has some woodshed situated, and in that woodshed usually goes to waste forest leaves that will and should be utilized as fertilizing matter and for bedding. The old days and part of days when there is not much else to do can be profitably employed in gathering up the leaves and hawking them to the barn where they can be used as bedding for the horses, cattle and pigs, as well as spread thickly in the largest fields. The liquid portion of the manure which would otherwise be wasted by evaporation and drainage. This bedding should be removed from good places and formed into a compost of all other fresh clean bedding put in its place. This should be done at least twice through the winter, when cattle are out on the yard. —The H. Farmer, in Southern Cultivator.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

An Industry Fast Becoming a Leading Feature of the South.

Strawberry culture is fast becoming a leading feature of fruit growing in the South, which, though strange as it may seem, is carried on almost exclusively by Southern men. The strawberry is the fruit of the South. The strawberry here is mostly cultivated in fields of from two acres to thirty acres, and are treated about the same as a crop of corn. They are usually planted from three to four feet apart, according to the slope of the ground.

A southeastern exposure is preferred, where the sun will be free to practice its alchemy on the berries most of the day. The strawberry is a cross feeder, as a good appetite and digestion, and must have good lively soil. The most favorable is a sandy loam verging to a clay. If not rich it must be liberally fertilized. Manure from the cow stable is preferred, but for horses stable will do. Next to fertilizing the soil should be deepened. Strawberry roots have been traced two feet below the surface. The chief advantage in deepening the soil is to insure the plants against drought, their worst enemy. I have often seen them early in the morning lying on the ground, the fruit hanging precariously into the air, more than a collection of weeds. Again, have noticed on shallow soil, but short crop. The first berries being far apart, but they soon dwindle till the last ones are but little larger than the first.

What would you think of going into a field when the berry season is about over and find the plants strong and vigorous, from six to twelve inches high, and the last berries brought their worst enemy. I have often seen them early in the morning lying on the ground, the fruit hanging precariously into the air, more than a collection of weeds. Again, have noticed on shallow soil, but short crop. The first berries being far apart, but they soon dwindle till the last ones are but little larger than the first.

At this time of the year it is just as well to give the lately-dropped calves hay, and then there will be no change from grass to hay while the calves are young.

—If you must cross a mountain, you will never do it while you sit at its foot and keep saying it is an awful job. Bill Clinton is like mountains.

—At this time of the year it is just as well to give the lately-dropped calves hay, and then there will be no change from grass to hay while the calves are young.

—If you must cross a mountain, you will never do it while you sit at its foot and keep saying it is an awful job. Bill Clinton is like mountains.

—At this time of the year it is just as well to give the lately-dropped calves hay, and then there will be no change from grass to hay while the calves are young.

—If you must cross a mountain, you will never do it while you sit at its foot and keep saying it is an awful job. Bill Clinton is like mountains.

—At this time of the year it is just as well to give the lately-dropped calves hay, and then there will be no change from grass to hay while the calves are young.

H. T. FLANARY & SONS OHIO VALLEY Railway Co

Only one News, Large and Best Assorted Stock

TIME CARD

Trains Going South.

No.	Day	Time
No. 1	Mon. & Wed.	7:00 a.m.
No. 2	Tue. & Thu.	7:00 a.m.
No. 3	Fri. & Sat.	7:00 a.m.
No. 4	Sun.	7:00 a.m.

Trains Going North.

No.	Day	Time
No. 5	Mon. & Wed.	7:00 a.m.
No. 6	Tue. & Thu.	7:00 a.m.
No. 7	Fri. & Sat.	7:00 a.m.
No. 8	Sun.	7:00 a.m.

These goods will be sold at the lowest prices. Under Glass House, DAYTON, KY.

Biggest Thing Yet!

P. H. Woods

1000 USEFUL PRESENTS!

A THING ENTIRELY NEW.

P. H. Woods, Cincinnati, Ky.

Only one News, Large and Best Assorted Stock

Only one News, Large and Best Assorted Stock

Only one News, Large and Best Assorted Stock

Only one News, Large and Best Assorted Stock

Only one News, Large and Best Assorted Stock

Only one News, Large and Best Assorted Stock

Only one News, Large and Best Assorted Stock

Only one News, Large and Best Assorted Stock

Only one News, Large and Best Assorted Stock

Only one News, Large and Best Assorted Stock

Only one News, Large and Best Assorted Stock

Only one News, Large and Best Assorted Stock

Only one News, Large and Best Assorted Stock

Only one News, Large and Best Assorted Stock

Only one News, Large and Best Assorted Stock

Only one News, Large and Best Assorted Stock

Only one News, Large and Best Assorted Stock

Only one News, Large and Best Assorted Stock